

payment of a fee of four annas. The word 'Duplicate' should be clearly shown in red ink across a duplicate pass, and a photograph of the conductor should be attached thereto, as provided in the previous sub-rule."

By Order,

M. VENKATESA IYENGAR,

*Secretary to Government,
General Department.*

*No. G. 5400—P. H. 73-37-7, dated Bangalore,
1st December 1938.*

Under Section 20 of the Mysore Registration of Births and Deaths Act, III of 1918, Government are pleased to issue the following rules for the working of the said Act in the rural areas of Bangalore and Shimoga Districts.

By Order,

P. H. KRISHNA RAO,

*Secretary to Government,
Local Self-Government Department.*

**Rules under the Mysore Births and Deaths
Registration Act, III of 1918.**

Registrar-
General of
Births and
Deaths.

Particulars
regarding
dead bodies
found exposed
to be reported
by the Police.

1. In these rules, the Registrar-General of Births and Deaths means the Director of Public Health to the Government of Mysore for the time being.

2. In cases of the discovery of dead bodies, whether of newly born children or otherwise, it shall be the duty of the Police Station Officer within whose jurisdiction any such body is found, to report to the Registrar such particulars as are available for the purpose of the entries to be made in the register of deaths, as well as, in the case of the bodies of newly born children, in the register of births.

701

3. In case the Registrar is unable, for more than a week, to attend to his duties on account of illness or other urgent cause, he shall report the fact to the Amildar (Deputy Amildar) who shall at once make temporary arrangements for the performance of the duties of the Registrar, and any person thus temporarily appointed shall be held to be the Registrar for the purpose of the Act and of these rules. The Amildar (Deputy Amildar) shall report the arrangements made to the Deputy Commissioner and to the Registrar-General of Births and Deaths.

Temporary arrangements during illness or absence of the Registrar.

4. The Register of Births shall be maintained in Form No. V. S. 1 (a) and the Register of Deaths in Form No. V. S. (2) (a) appended in original and duplicate.

Forms of Birth and Death Registers to be maintained in original and duplicate.

5. In each of these registers, the occurrences registered should be numbered serially, the series of numbers running from 1st January to 31 December for each year. No entry should be interpolated between two serial numbers.

Entries to be numbered serially for each year.

6. All information received by the Registrar in writing in connection with the registration of any birth or death shall be filed by him and preserved for two years.

Written information received by the Registrar to be preserved for two years.

7. Still-births, which are not included in the statistics either of births or of deaths, should be entered in the special column provided for the same in the Register of Births.

Entries in respect of children born dead.

8. In the case of a child which is born alive, but dies before its birth has been registered, the Registrar shall enter the birth in the Register of Births and the death in the Register of Deaths.

Entries in respect of children born alive which die before the birth is registered.

9. Each register shall consist of 48 sheets—24 original and 24 duplicate—and shall be used continuously for a period of two years. The Superintendent, Government Printing, will print these registers on thick paper and with thick covers and issue them direct to the Amildars (Deputy Amildars) for distribution to the Registrars concerned, so as to reach them at least by the end of November of each alternate year.

Registers to be renewed once in two years. Registers to be sent by the Superintendent, Government Printing, direct to Amildars for distribution to Registrars.

Duplicates to be sent monthly to the Amildars on or before the 5th of each month.

10. The duplicate pages which have been written up during every month shall be detached at the perforation and sent by the Registrar to the Amildar (Deputy Amildar) so as to reach him on or before the 5th day of the month following the entry.

If during any month, no births or deaths have occurred, the duplicate form should be sent with the remark "Nil" written thereon.

The Amildar to collect returns from all the villages in his jurisdiction and forward them to the Registrar-General so as to reach him on or before the 8th of each month. Late returns to be forwarded on or before the 18th of the month.

On receipt of these returns, the Amildar (Deputy Amildar), after scrutinizing them carefully, should have them arranged in the order of villages as given in the Census Report and forward them in a bundle to the Registrar-General so as to reach him on or before the 8th of each month. When, however, some returns are not received on the due dates, reminders should immediately be sent to the defaulting Registrars and after obtaining these returns, all such late returns should be forwarded in a second batch so as to reach the Registrar-General on or before the 18th of the month.

Check by Amildar of regular receipt of returns.

11. A set of posting registers showing the Hobli and Village numbers will be maintained in the office of the Amildar (Deputy Amildar) in which the returns received will be posted as they come in. When these registers show that returns have not been received from any village by the 8th of the month, a reminder will be sent to the Registrar concerned.

The Amildar (Deputy Amildar) will initiate disciplinary action against Registrars who are frequently in default.

Process of sorting and abstracting in the Central Statistical Office.

12. The returns received in the Central Statistical Office will be abstracted and posted into registers for purposes of compilation.

Filing of returns permanently.

13. As soon as the required information has been abstracted and posted, the returns for each month will be filed in racks. At the close of each year, the returns will be transferred to record. These returns will be retained as permanent records.

Reviews to be published monthly and quarterly.

14. The statistics so abstracted will be published for the information of the authorities concerned and of the public, with a review of the same, monthly and quarterly.

15. Each register of originals shall be retained in the custody of the Registrar for two years after it is closed and shall then be sent to the Amildar (Deputy Amildar) who, after careful scrutiny of all unattested erasures and alterations, shall file it as a permanent record.

The original registers to be finally deposited in the Office of Amildar.

16. It shall be the duty of the Registrar to produce his register of births before the midwife and the vaccinator whenever they visit the village, and of the midwife and the vaccinator, respectively, to enter their initials, with such remarks as may be called for, against the cases in which they have attended at the birth of a child, or vaccinated it, as the case may be.

Entries to be made in the birth registers by midwives and vaccinators.

17. It shall be the duty of the Registrar to produce his registers of births and deaths with all connected registers and records, before any inspecting officer of any department who visits the village. It shall be the duty of every such inspecting officer, provided time permits, to see that the books are kept up-to-date and to check the correctness of the entries by enquiring into the facts of one or two selected cases and to enter his initials with date against all entries tested by him.

Inspection of registers.

18. The Revenue Inspector and the Amildar (Deputy Amildar) shall constantly inspect the registers of births and deaths, enquire in the villages what births and deaths have recently taken place, compare the registers to see if all are entered, supply omissions, instruct the Registrars as to the discharge of their duties, and exercise a general supervision over the work of the Registrars. The registers shall be checked at least once in two months by the Revenue Inspector, and the entries verified should bear the initials of the checking officer with date of check.

The Revenue Inspector and the Amildar to exercise supervision over Registrars.

19. Every error found in the Register of births or in the Register of deaths shall be corrected by drawing a line through the original entry (but not so as to render it illegible) and writing the new entry above it, and the correction shall be fully signed and dated by the Registrar, if the error be discovered by him, and by both the Registrar and the checking officer, if the error be discovered by a checking officer. All such corrections shall be duly intimated to the Registrar-General through the Amildar (Deputy Amildar) with the reasons therefore. The correc-

Errors.

704

tions, when approved by the Registrar-General will be made in the duplicate returns filed in the Central Statistical Office, and due intimation will be given to the Amildars for intimating the Registrars concerned :

Provided that no entry shall be corrected under this rule more than a year after the entry has been made except with the previous sanction of the Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Sub-Division.

When Registrar to give extract free of charge

20. Section 14 of the Act provides that "the Registrar shall, as soon as the registration of the birth of a child has been completed, give, on application, free of all charge, to the person who gives information of the birth, an extract under his hand from the register relating to such birth." For purposes of this rule, the register will be the register of originals kept by the Registrar.

Search of Birth and Death Registers.

21. Section 17 of the Act provides "that any person may at all reasonable times, on payment of a fee of four annas for each visit, search any register of births and deaths." For purposes of this rule, the register of births and deaths will be the returns sent monthly by the Registrar through the Amildar (Deputy Amildar) to the Registrar-General and filed in the Central Statistical Office, or in the case of occurrences prior to the coming into force of these rules, the registers filed in the office of the Amildar (Deputy Amildar).

Issue of Birth and Death Certificates in cases registered under the new system.

22. Section 17 of the Act further provides that, on payment of the required fees, extracts shall be given from the registers of births and deaths and that all extracts given under this section shall be certified as provided in Section 76 of the "Indian Evidence Act of 1872 and may be produced in proof of the entries of which they purport to be copies."

Any person requiring a certificate under this section may put in an application, affixing a one-anna court-fee stamp, and enclose an eight-anna court-fee stamp to be affixed to the certificate.

The application should state clearly—

- (i) The name and father's name of the party in relation to whose birth or death the certificate is required.
- (ii) The date, month and year of the occurrence.
- (iii) The name of the hobli and the village where the event occurred, and
- (iv) The postal address of the applicant for copy.

20F 705

The application may be addressed either to the Registrar-General or to the Amildar (Deputy Amildar), who will forward it to the Registrar-General. On receipt of such an application, the Registrar-General will cause the duplicate return relating to the occurrence to be traced and a true copy of the same to be issued over his signature and sent to the Amildar (Deputy Amildar) to be given to the party concerned. Such extracts shall be certified as provided in Section 76 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, and may be produced in proof of the entries of which they purport to be copies.

The above rule will be applicable only to occurrences taking place after these rules have come into force. In regard to occurrences prior to that date, the old rule will continue as follows:—

—In cases registered under the old system.

“The Registrar shall give a certified extract from the registers kept by him under Section 17 of the Act. If he is not in possession of the registers, the Amildar or the Deputy Amildar, as the case may be, in whose custody such registers are kept, shall give and certify extracts therefrom under Section 17 of the Act.”

706

374

THE MYSORE GAZETTE

[PART IV

MONTHLY

ಮಾಹೇವಾರಿ

Registrar-General of Births and Deaths.

Original

Month

ಒರಿಜಿನಲ್

Year

Village }
ಗ್ರಾಮ }Hobli }
ಹೋಬಳಿ }

Annual No. ವರ್ಷದ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	Date of Registration ದಾಖಲಾಗಿದ ಕಾರಿಲು	Date of Birth of child ಮಗು ಹುಟ್ಟಿದ ಕಾರಿಲು	Birth ಜನನ		Sex ಗಂಡೋ, ಕಣ್ಣೋ	Name of child ಮಗುವಿನ ಹೆಸರು	Name of father ತಂದೆಯ ಹೆಸರು
			Born alive ಜೀವಂತ ಹುಟ್ಟಿದ	Born dead ಸತ್ತ ಹುಟ್ಟಿದ			
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							
11							
12							

NOTE. —Please read instructions given below in filling up the columns in the
ಈ ಕೆಳಗೆ ನಮೂದಿಸಿರುವ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಿ ಆ ಬಳಿಕ ಬರೆಯಬೇಕು.

Plural Births. —Particulars of plural births should be entered separately
ಅವಳಿ ಜವಳಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳಾದರೆ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಮಗುವಿಗೂ ಬೇರೆಬೇರೆಯಾಗಿ ಬರೆದು ಬರಾಕೆ

Occupation of Mother. —Farmer, Trader, Labourer, Housewife, Official,
ತಾಯಿಯ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ. —ಕೃಷಿ, ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ, ಕೂಲಿ, ಮನೆಕೆಲಸ, ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ, ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ,

Community of Mother. —Lingayet, Vokkaliga, Vaisya, Kshatriya, Brah-
ತಾಯಿಯ ಜಾತಿ. —ಲಿಂಗಾಯತರು, ಒಕ್ಕಲಿಗರು, ವೈಶ್ಯರು, ಕ್ಷತ್ರಿಯರು, ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣರು, ಅದಿಕರ್ಣಾಟ

Even if a child dies within an hour after birth, it should be reported as a
ಮಗು ಹುಟ್ಟಿದ ಒಂದು ಘಂಟೆಯೊಳಗಾಗಿ ಸತ್ತರೂ, ಹುಟ್ಟಿದ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ಈ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿನಲ್ಲಿಯೂ, ಸರ್

Signature of Patel }
ಪಟೇಲರ ರುಪು }
Name of Village }
ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಹೆಸರು }

DEC. 8, 1938.]

THE MYSORE GAZETTE

375

BIRTH REPORT.

ನವದ ರಿಪೋರ್ಟ್.

Central Statistical Office

For the Month of.....193

193 ನೇ.....ತಂಗಣಿ.

Taluk
ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು }District
ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ }

V. S. No. 1(a)

Particulars of Mother
ತಾಯಿಯ ವಿಚಾರವಾಗಿ

Name ತಾಯಿಯ ಹೆಸರು	Age ತಾಯಿಯ ವಯಸ್ಸು	Occupation ತಾಯಿಯ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ	Permanent residence ತಾಯಿಯ ಶಾಶ್ವತ ವಾಸಸ್ಥಳ	Community ತಾಯಿಯ ಪಾತಿ	Order of Birth ಜನ್ಮನೇ ಹರಿಗೆ	No. of living children including this child ಇದೂ ಸೇರಿ ಬದುಕಿರುವ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	Initials of Checking Officer with marks ಕವಿಚೆ ಮಾಡಿದವರ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಾ

Monthly Birth Report.—

for each child with a bracket ().
ಆಗ್ನು () ಹಾಕಬೇಕು.Student, Beggar, etc.
ಬಿಕ್ಕ, ಈ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ.min, Adikarnataka, Musalman, Jain, Christian, European, etc.
ಕರಾ, ಮುಸಲ್ಮಾನರು, ಜೈನರು, ಕ್ರೈಸ್ತರು, ಯೂರೋಪಿಯನರು, ಈ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ.Birth in this Monthly Birth Report and as a death in the Monthly Death Report.
ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ಮರಣದ ರಿಪೋರ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ದಾಖಲಾಡಬೇಕು.Date on which this Monthly Birth Report
was sent to Taluk Office.

ಈ ರಿಪೋರ್ಟನ್ನು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಆಫೀಸಿಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದ ತಾರೀಖು

To—The Registrar-General of Births and Deaths
through the Amildar of the Taluk.

iv-B

708

MONTH

ಮಾಹೇವ

Registrar-General of Births and Deaths

Original
ಒರಿಜಿನಲ್

Month

Year

Village }
ಗ್ರಾಮ }Hobli }
ಹೋಬಳಿ }

Annual No. ಪರ್ವತ ನಂ.	Date of Registration ಜಾನ್ಮಾಭಿಷೇಕ ತಾರೀಖು	Date of Death ಮೃತಪಟ್ಟ ತಾರೀಖು	Name of the deceased ಮೃತಪಟ್ಟವರ ಹೆಸರು	Name of Father and Mother ತಂದೆಯ ಮತ್ತು ತಾಯಿಯ ಹೆಸರು	Particulars of the deceased ಮೃತಪಟ್ಟವರ ವಿಚಾರವಾಗಿ							Causes ಯಾವ ಕಾರಣ					
					Permanent Resi- dence ಬಾಕಾಯಿ ವಾಸಸ್ಥಳ	Occupation ಉದ್ಯೋಗ	Community ಜಾತಿ	Age ಮಯಸ್ಸು	Sex ಗಂಡು/ಹೆಣ್ಣು	Conjugal condi- tion ವಿಧವೆ ವಿಚಾರ	Flague ಪ್ಲೇಗ್	Small-pox ನಿಡುಬು	Cholera ವಾಂತಿ ಭೇದಿ (ಕಾಲರಾ)	Malaria ಧೂ ಬ್ಬರ	Typhoid ವಿಷಮಾಲೀಕ ಜ್ವರ	Other Fevers ಇತರ ಜ್ವರಗಳು	Dysentery and Diarrhoea ಅಮಶೇಕ ಮತ್ತು ಭೇದಿ
1																	
2																	
3																	
4																	
5																	
6																	
7																	
8																	
9																	
10																	
11																	
12																	

NOTE.—Please read instructions given below in filling up the columns in the ಈ ಕೆಳಗೆ ನಮೂದಿಸಿರುವ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಿ ಆ ಬಳಿಕ ಬರೆಯಬೇಕು :—

Occupation.—Farmer, Landholder, Trader, Skilled-worker, Labourer, ಉದ್ಯೋಗ.—ಕೃಷಿ, ಜಮೀನು, ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ, ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆ ಕೆಲಸ, ಕೂಲಿ, ಗಾಡಿ ಹೊಡೆಯುವುದು,

Community.—Lingayet, Vokkaliga, Vaisya, Khatbriya, Brahmin, Adi-ಜಾತಿ.—ಲಿಂಗಯತರು, ಒಕ್ಕಲಿಗರು, ವೈಶ್ಯರು, ಕ್ಷತ್ರಿಯರು, ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣರು, ಆದಿಕರ್ಣಾಟಕರು,

Age.—In the case of a child under one year, give the age in months ವಯಸ್ಸು.—ಒಂದು ವರುಷಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಕಡಮೆಯಾದರೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ತಿಂಗಳು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಬೇಕು

Conjugal Condition.—Single, Married, Widowed, Divorced.

ವಿಧವೆ ವಿಚಾರ.—ಮದುವೆ ಆಗಿಲ್ಲ, ಮದುವೆ ಆಗಿದೆ, ಗಂಡ ಅಥವಾ ಹೆಂಡತಿ ಸತ್ತವರು, ಗಂಡ

Child-birth (Maternal Death).—Means the death of the mother occur-ಹೆರಿಗೆ.—ಹೆರಿಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಹೆರಿಗೆಯಾಗಿ 14 ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತಾಯಿ ಮೃತಪಡುವ ಹೆರಿಗೆಯು

Even if a child dies within an hour after birth, it should be reported as ಮಗು ಹುಟ್ಟಿದ ಒಂದು ಗಂಟೆಯೊಳಗಾಗಿ ಸತ್ತರೂ, ಸತ್ತ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ಈ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಮೂದು,

Signature of Patel }
ಪಟೇಲರ ರುಜು }

Name of Village }
ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಹೆಸರು }

709

Dec. 8, 1938.]

THE MYSORE GAZETTE

377

DEATH REPORT.

ಮರಣದ ರಿಪೋರ್ಟ್.

Central Statistical Office.

V. S. No. 2 (a)

Taluk - }
ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು }District }
ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ }

of Death ದಿಂದ ಸತ್ತದ್ದು	Respiratory Dis- eases ಶ್ವಾಸಕೋಶಗಳ ರೋಗ ಗಳು	Consumption Leprosy Child-birth (Maternal Death) ಕರಿಗೆ	Suicide Drowning ನೀರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಳುಗಿ ಸತ್ತದ್ದು	Wounds and Accidents ಘಾಯ ಮತ್ತು ಅನಾ ಹುತಗಳು	Killed by Wild Beasts ದಿವ್ಯಪ್ರಾಣಿಗಳಿಂದ ಮರಣ	Snake-bite ಹಾವು ಕಚ್ಚಿದದ್ದು	Rabies ಹುಚ್ಚುನಾಯಿ ಕಚ್ಚಿದದ್ದು	If other causes, state the cause ಇತರ ಕಾರಣಗಳಾದರೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿ	Initials of Cheeking Officer with remarks ತುಳಿ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಸರಾ

Monthly Death Report :—

Cartman, House wife, Official, Student, Beggar, etc.
ಮನೆ ಕೆಲಸ, ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ, ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ, ಬಡ, ಈ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ.Karnataka, Musalman, Jain, Christian, European, etc.
ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ, ಮುಸ್ಲಿಮರು, ಜೈನರು, ಕ್ರೈಸ್ತರು, ಯೂರೋಪಿಯನ್‌ರು, ಈ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ.(e.g. nine months, etc.). If over one year, age last birthday should be entered.
(ಮಾಸದ ಒಂಬತ್ತು ತಿಂಗಳು). If over one year, age last birthday should be entered.

ಅಥವಾ ಹೆಂಡತಿ ಬಿಟ್ಟವರು ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ ಬರೆಯತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

during or within 14 days of labour.
ಪ್ರಸವದ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಥವಾ 14 ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ.a death in this Monthly Death Report and as a birth in the Monthly Birth Report.
ಹುಟ್ಟಿದ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ಜನನದ ರಿಪೋರ್ಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ದಾಖಲಾಡಬೇಕು.Date on which this Monthly Death Report
was sent to the Taluk office.

ಈ ರಿಪೋರ್ಟ್‌ನ್ನು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಅಧೀನಕ್ಕೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದ ತಾರೀಖು

To—The Registrar-General of Births and Deaths
through the Amildar of the Taluk.